

Abstract

The invention relates to a method for detecting an infection of a mammal with an acid-resistant microorganism, wherein (a) a stool sample of the mammal is incubated with (aa) a receptor under conditions permitting a complex formation of an antigen from the acid-resistant microorganism with the receptor; or (ab) two different receptors under conditions permitting a complex formation of an antigen from the acid-resistant microorganism with the two receptors and wherein the receptor according to (aa) or the receptors according to (ab) specifically bind(s) an antigen which shows, at least with some mammals, a structure after passage through the intestine that corresponds to the native structure or the structure against which a mammal produces antibodies against after being infected or immunized with the acid-resistant microorganism or an extract or lysate thereof or a protein therefrom or a fragment thereof or a synthetic peptide produces antibodies; and (b) wherein the formation of at least one antigen-receptor complex according to (a) is detected. Preferably, the acid-resistant microorganism is a bacterium, in particular *Helicobacter pylori*, *Helicobacter hepaticus*, *Campylobacter jejuni* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Moreover, the receptor(s) preferably bind(s) to (an) epitope(s) of a catalase. Furthermore, the invention relates to diagnostic and pharmaceutical compositions and test devices containing said components and packages containing the same.

Course of eradication of patient CXT0002

day 3 before treatment

day 1 of treatment

days